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Saint Paul's Parish

in the

Colony of Georgia

1758-1777

This history was compiled by the following members  
of the James Edward Oglethorpe Chapter, Daughters of  
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Atlanta, Georgia

1958.

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Ft. Wayne, Indiana

Early World's Fair

in the

City of Georgia

1732-1737

This history was compiled by the following members  
of the James Edgar Gilchrist Chapter, Daughters of  
The American Revolution

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1900



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HISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH

compiled for Bicentennial Anniversary, 1758-1958

by

James Edward Oglethorpe Chapter

Daughters American Colonists

Mrs. Logan Thomson, Regent

at the suggestion of

Mrs. Julian C. Lane

State Historian D.A.C., 1957-58

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Saint Paul's Parish

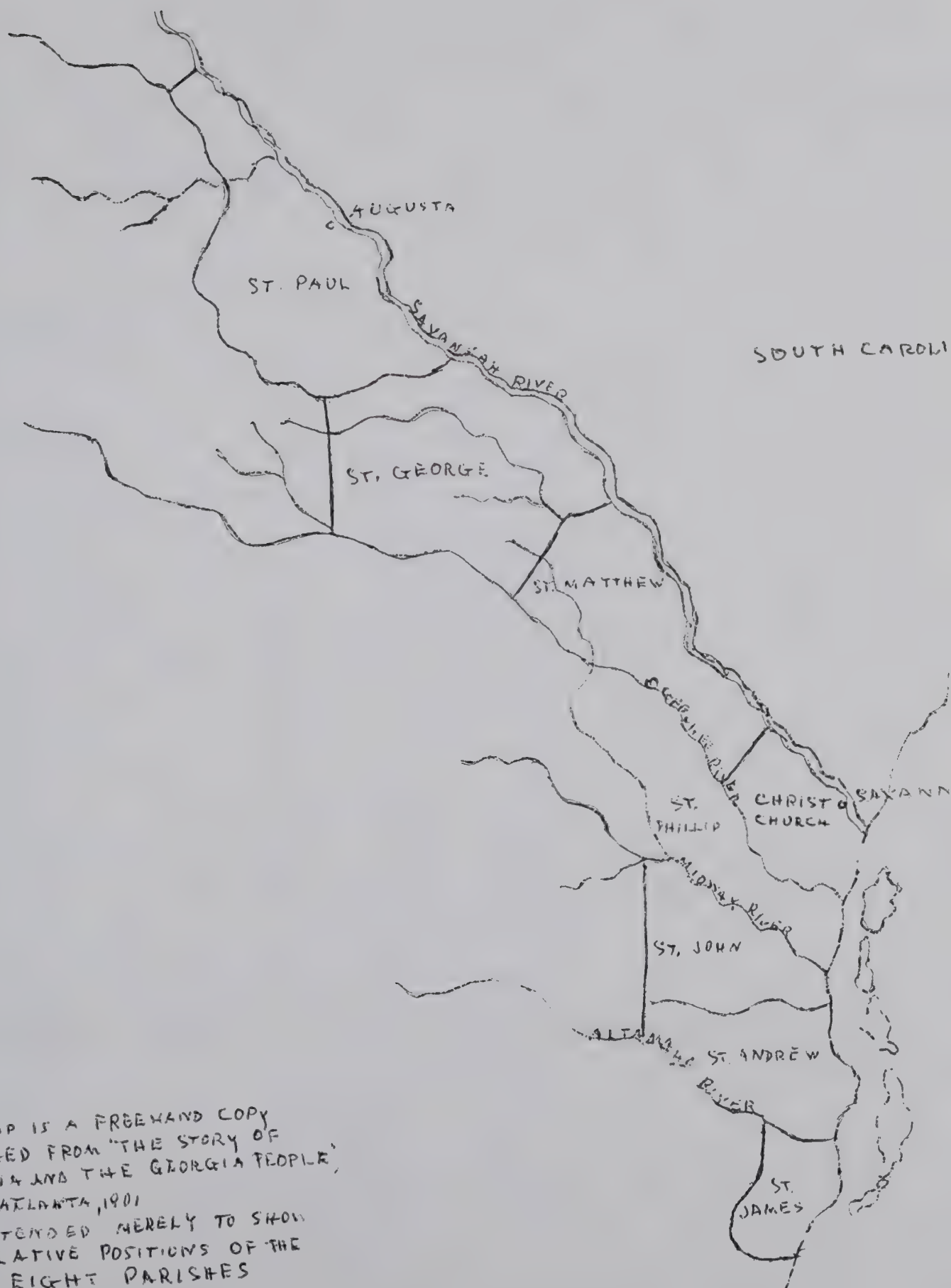
Colony of Georgia

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THIS MAP IS A FREEHAND COPY  
 ENLARGED FROM "THE STORY OF  
 GEORGIA AND THE GEORGIA PEOPLE,"  
 SMITH, ATLANTA, 1901  
 IT IS INTENDED MERELY TO SHOW  
 THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE  
 FIRST EIGHT PARISHES





### St. Paul's Parish

General James Edward Oglethorpe and his first colonists arrived in the Province of Georgia in 1732. After the town of Savannah was settled and garrisoned Oglethorpe set about establishing other points for trade and defense.

One of the earliest settlements, laid out in 1735, was Augusta, later to become the leading town of St. Paul's Parish when the Province was divided into parishes in 1758. "Named by General Oglethorpe in honour of one of the royal princesses,"(1) Augusta was located 230 miles up the Savannah River from the town of Savannah.

According to Mitchell's GEORGIA LAND AND PEOPLE, "Oglethorpe was pleased at the enterprise of Mr. O'Bryan who began the work of the settlement."(1) This no doubt refers to Kennedy O'Brian who is listed as one of the earliest lot owners in Augusta and who operated one of the warehouses that supplied the Indian trade. Supplies for the Augusta warehouses were brought by boat from Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1736 a fort was built at Augusta and the garrison was in charge of Capt. Lacey. Roads were laid out

(1). Frances L. Mitchell, GEORGIA LAND AND PEOPLE  
(Atlanta, 1893) P. 22.





St. Paul's Parish

to old Ebenezer and to the Cherokee Nation, and the river town grew rapidly and soon developed into an important trading center.

In 1750, Augusta's first church was built "opposite one of the curtains of the Fort, that the guns of the Bastions may secure it . . ." Old records describe the church as framed with wood with a wall of clay eight inches thick between the studs; "the outside rough cast with lime and Gravel appearing like stone; the inside Plaster'd white wash'd and arch'd, the roof supported by two columns . . ." Clergymen for the church were sent as missionaries by the Society of the Church of England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. From 1751 to 1770 these included the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Copp, 1751-1756; the Rev. Wm. Duncanson, 1762; the Rev. Wm. Teale, 1764; the Rev. Mr. Samuel Frink, 1765-1767; and the Rev. Mr. Edward Ellington, 1767-1770.(2)

The Province of Georgia remained under the Trustees until 1752 when it was taken under the protection of the crown and made a Royal Province. When Sir James Oglethorpe, baronet, was Royal Governor of Georgia he had a

(2) Trevor R. Reese, "FOUNDING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH," in Georgia Historical Quarterly XLII, 3 Sept. 1958, pp. 279, 280, 281.

Berry Fleming, AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A COLONY, (Athens, 1957) pp. 94, 95, 107



summer home, Bellevue, near Augusta.

By, January, 1757, the Fort in Augusta was reported "in so wretched a condition that . . . they are obliged to take the Guns out to fire them, lest the shock bring them down.

In 1758, when the House of Assembly passed the act dividing the Province into parishes, the district of Augusta, as it was then called (3) was constituted the Parish of St. Paul's. The parish included what is today all of Richmond and Columbia Counties, most of McDuffie County and a part of Lincoln County.

In 1760, funds were allotted for necessary repairs to the fort. It was fortunate that the repairs had been made by February, 1761, as the fort must surely have been "brought down" by the "triple discharge of cannon and musketry" with which St. Paul's Parish celebrated the coronation of King George III.

In this same year of 1761, the church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's Parish petitioned for assistance in building a new church as "Indian wars had left it in a ruinous condition." Two years later the General Assembly allotted the amount of 50 pounds sterling toward the new building.

In 1763 a great conference was held in Augusta to settle

(3) George White, STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,  
(Savannah, 1849) p.499





St. Paul's Parish

differences with the Indians. Several hundred Indians met with the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Governor Wright was president of the conference, and treaties of peace and friendship were signed.

In 1768, courts were established at Augusta to be held twice a year, a jail and courthouse were built, and ferry service was established over the Savannah River from Augusta to South Carolina.

Ferry Rates:

Foot Passenger	2 pence
Person and horse	4 pence
Wheel carriage	2 pence per wheel
Single horse	2 pence, if swim 1 penny
Neat Cattle	2 pence, if swim $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence
Calves, sheep, hogs,	1 pence, if swim $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

An important event of the year, 1768, was the arrival in St. Paul's Parish of forty families of Quakers. Originally from Pennsylvania, they migrated to Orange County, North Carolina, and from there to Georgia. Under the leadership of Joseph Mattocks, the Quaker colony settled about 30 miles from Augusta on a grant of 12,000 acres on Town Creek. Their village, Wrightsboro, was named in honor of Governor Wright who was greatly interested in the establishment of the settlement. An earlier Quaker colony started at the same location in 1754 had proved to be short-lived and its members soon left for other parts; but the group who came in 1768





## Saint Paul's Parish

were an important part of the Province until after the Revolutionary War.

St. Paul's Parish continued to grow in population as lands were opened for settlement. Families came in large numbers from the older colonies, especially from Virginia and North Carolina. After 1769, the great Philadelphia Wagon Road was extended to Pine Tree (Camden), South Carolina, where the road from Charleston joined it. Beyond the Congaree River it forked for Ninety-Six, South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia.

In 1772, Georgia's first Baptist Church was established on the Kiokee Creek in St. Paul's Parish. An Anabaptist Church, it was under the leadership of Daniel Marshall of Windsor, Connecticut.

In 1773, Governor Oright again met representatives of the Indian Nations in Augusta. An interested observer at the conference was the famous naturalist, William Bartram, who had arrived in Augusta a few days earlier after travelling on horse back from Savannah. In his "TRAVELS" he describes the meeting: "The negotiations continued undetermined for many days; the merchants of Georgia demanding at least two million acres of land from the Indians as a discharge of their debts (to the traders). . . The treaty concluded in unanimity, peace, and good order."

A party of surveyors were appointed to mark the boundaries



### St. Paul's Parish

A party of surveyors were appointed to mark the boundaries of the new territory, and Bartram accompanied them on the trip. The group spent the second night of the journey at the village of Wightsboro where, Bartram writes, "Mr. Mattocks, who is about seventy years of age, healthy and active, and presides as chief magistrate of the settlement, received us with great hospitality."

The additional lands attracted more people to the Province and many of them settled in St. Paul's Parish. Since land was plentiful and slaves were now allowed in Georgia, some fine plantations were developed in the region.

In the years of unrest preceeding the Revolutionary War St. Paul's Parish, like some of the other Georgia parishes, was reluctant to join in the protests against the Crown. The parish sent no delegates to the meeting in Savannah in August 1774, but St. Paul's elected representatives for the meeting of the Provincial Congress, July 4, 1775 at Tondee's Long Room in Savannah. Those elected were John Walton, Andrew Burns, Robert Aze, James Aze, Andrew Moore, Andrew Barney, (4) Leonard Marbury, and the Quaker Joseph Mattocks (5) who declined to serve on account of his religion.

(4) Spelled "Burney" in George Smith, *GEORGIA LAND AND GEORGIA PEOPLE*, (Atlanta 1901) p.79.

(5) List from George White, *THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF GEORGIA*, (New York, 1854) p.63.





St. Paul's Parish

On February 5, 1777, the first Constitution of Georgia was ratified and, as a protest against the Anglican Church of Great Britain, the parishes were abolished and the state was divided into counties. Seven of the first eight counties were named for English statesmen who had championed the cause of the colonies. St. Paul's Parish became Richmond County, named in honor of Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.



## Boundaries of St. Paul's Parish (1)

From 1733 until 1773, the Parish of St. Paul was the most northern territory to which the Province of Georgia could claim any right or title under previous treaties with the Indian Nations. The dividing line between that Parish and the Indian lands began on the Savannah River at the mouth of Little River, and ran thence in a westerly direction along the south side of Little River to the mouth of Williams Creek, thence in a southerly direction along the east side of Williams Creek approximately seven miles to the southwest corner of Wrightsboro Township, thence in an easterly direction along the line of Wrightsboro Township approximately fourteen miles to the head of the south branch of Briar Creek, thence in a southeasterly direction along the northeast side of Briar Creek to the Creek's Lower Trading Path, thence in a southwesterly direction along the southeast side of the Creek's Lower Trading Path to the Ogechee River.

It was not until the Treaty of June 1, 1773 that the Province acquired the land north of that line, which land then became known as the Ceded Lands and later became the large original county named Wilkes by the Constitution of 1777. Yet there is indisputable proof that both of the Governors and the Council of the Province encouraged and sanctioned two settlements in the Indian lands some sixteen

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(1). Earliest Settlements in Wilkes County, prepared by Alex Hitz, published in Georgia Historical Quarterly, Vol. XL No. 3, September, 1956.





## Boundaries of St. Paul's Parish

years prior to that treaty. One was short-lived, but the other existed until and after the creation of Wilkes County.

Beginning in 1757, a sizeable settlement was established along both sides of Little River. Williams Creek and Reedy Creek, in what is today parts of Wilkes and Taliaferro (originally Wilkes) Counties. The Governor and Council issued warrants for survey to at least ten settlers, of whom six had wives and twenty-one children, for a total of 2,000 acres of land in that section. Warrants for survey, all describing the land as being in the Parish of St. Paul, were issued to:

- - - - Gray	150 acres
John Kemp	300 acres Feb.7 1758
James Larrimore	300 acres Sept.4 1759
Thomas Lee	200 acres Feb.14 1759
- - - -Loyd	100 acres
William Macclumurry	300 acres Feb.14 1759
Alexander McCulpin	250 acres Sep. 4 1759
Joshua Sanders	100 acres July 5 1757
Thomas Williams	300 acres July 5 1757
Hugh Willson	100 acres

At the same time, at least twenty-one other persons, with their families, settled in the Indian country along the Savannah River, Broad River, Fishing Creek and Pistol Creek, none of whom were affected by the proclamation of 1759. This settlement was in what is now Lincoln (originally Wilkes) County.



# Boundaries of St. Paul's Parish

Warrants for survey, all describing the land as in the Parish of St. Paul or the District of Augusta, were issued by the Governor and Council to the following:

Aaron Berreston	200 acres
Cornelius Brown	100 acres Feb.14 1759
John Burns	200 acres Jan. 1 1765
Gideon Chevers (free negro)	100 acres
Matthew Chevers (free negro)	100 acres Feb.14 1759
John Gilmore	100 acres Sep. 4 1759
Ezekiel Harlan	100 acres Feb. 7 1758
John Herd	300 acres Aug. 3 1762
William Kilgore	200 acres Oct.17 1755
William Kilgore	200 acres Feb.14 1759
Thomas Lee	300 acres Dec. 2 1760
Hugh Middleton	100 acres
Hugh Middleton	200 acres Dec. 6 1768
William Payne	200 acres Feb. 7 1758
John Thornton	100 acres Feb.14 1759
John Vann	100 acres Feb. 7 1758
Joseph Vann	100 acres Feb. 7 1758
Bryan Ward	100 acres Feb. 7 1758
Christopher Watson	400 acres May 3 1763
Charles Weatherford	150 acres Nov. 1 1757
Martin Weatherford	400 acres Feb. 7 1758
William Weatherford	400 acres Feb. 7 1758
Isaac Wood	100 acres Feb. 7 1758





Colonial Records of Georgia as quoted in

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A COLONY  
Compiled, with a preface by Berry Fleming

University of Georgia Press.

Appendix A - Lot Owners in Town

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Town	Lot No.
	1. "in the first Row" -- James Brown
	2. (Unknown)
	3. Martin Campbell
	4. Peter Gates -- Benjamin Goldwire -- Benjamin Cresswell -- Joseph Oakes -- Rev. Jonathan Copp
	5. Kennedy O'Brien
	6. "in the 1st Row, a corner lot on the River" -- John Spencer
	7. "on the Bay" -- Bryan Kelly -- John and Ann Fitch -- Macartan and Campbell -- James Jarvis
	8. Isaac Atwood
	9. James Jackson -- Francis Macartan
	10. George Galphin
	11. Isaac Atwood -- Lachlan McGillivray
	12. "in the 2nd Row" -- Robert Dixon
	13. "in the 3rd (2nd?) Row" -- John Morse -- Thomas Morgan
	14. "in the 2nd Row" -- James Fraser, then Widow Margaret
	15. "in the 2nd Row", a corner lot southeast on Fort Common -- Richard Johnson -- John Baxter
	16. "in the 2nd Row, a corner lot" -- Rev. Jonathan Copp -- John Clark
	17. "in the 4th Row (2nd?) -- James Gray -- Lachlan McGillivray
	18. (unknown)
	19. "in the 2nd Row from the River -- William Littell -- Thomas Ford -- John Burns -- James Anderson
	20. "in the 2nd Row, a corner Lot on the Common -- Frederick Closeman -- John Pettygrew, then Widow Katherine and Daughter
	21. "in the 3rd Row, a corner lot" -- Widow Ann Harvell
	22. "in the 3rd Row -- James McHenry
	23. "in the 4th Row" -- Abraham Hood -- James Smith -- Macartan and Campbell
	24. "in the 3rd Row" -- Peter Gladenox -- James Smith
	25. "in the 3rd Row, a corner lot bordering on the Fort Common -- Nicholas Murphey -- John Etherton
	26. "in the 3rd Row, a corner lot -- Macartan and Campbell
	27. "in the 3rd Row" -- William Clark
	28. "in the 3rd Row" -- Frederick Closeman
	29. John Herd
	30. "in the 3rd Row bounding on the Fort Common" -- James Jarvis
	31. Widow Sarah Clark -- William Johnson
	32. Thomas Waters -- John Holloway
	33. Isaac and Jacob Hood -- William Johnson -- Edward Barbard
	34. Dugald Campbell -- John Morse
	35. "in the 4th Row bordering on Fort Common -- Lt. White Outerbridge -- William Watkins
	36. "in the 4th Row" -- Chesley Bostick -- William Trewin



## Appendix A, Continued

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- 37. "in the 4th Row" -- David Lewis
- 38. "joining the Common" -- James Bobby -- Richard Sutherland
- 39. "in the 4th Row" -- Thomas Morgan
- 40. "in the 4th Row" -- Martin Campbell

## Appendix B

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\*

### LAND-OWNERS IN THE PARISH

- Alexander, William -- 150 acres -- June, 7, 1757
- Anderson, Richard -- 50-acre township lot No. 50 -- January, 1763
- Atherton, John -- 200 acres "at a place called the Crooked Beaver Dams" near Augusta -- September 3, 1747
- Atkinson, Joseph -- 200 acres -- February 5, 1757
- Baillie, George -- 1000 acres -- July-December, 1766
- Barksdale, Isaac, -- 500 acres "18 miles from Fort Augusta on Uchee Island" -- January 26, 1747
- Barnard, Edward (with a wife, 2 children and 8 slaves) -- 500 acres -- February 5, 1757; 300 acres "on which to erect a mill" -- December, 1759; 160 acres -- March, 1763
- Barr, Ambrose -- 50-acre lot No. 14 -- September 3, 1747
- Basset, Thomas -- 500 acres -- April, 1762
- Bearfutt, William -- 100 acres "at Uchee Old Town" -- January 26, 1747
- Bell, Henry -- 150 acres -- January, 1763
- Bennet, John (with 4 children) -- 350 acres 8 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759
- Benson, William (with a wife and child) -- 200 acres on Cubboard Creek next to James Jarvis 3 miles from Augusta -- July-December, 1766
- Beretson, Aaron -- 200 acres -- February-August, 1759
- Blake, William -- 200 acres "on his Majesty's Bounty by Royal Proclamation, he having been a non-commissioned Officer on Board his Majesty's Fleet at the Reduction of Cape Breton" -- October 3, 1769
- Blanch, John (soldier "in his Majesty's Troop of Rangers") -- 50 acres 6 miles above Augusta -- May 8, 1767
- Bosset, Thomas (Basset?) "late of Virginia, Planter" -- 500 acres near Coat's Neck about a mile from William Gray -- March 2, 1750
- Bostick, Chesley -- 100 acres 4 miles above Augusta at a place called Beach Ridge -- April, 1765
- Brannum, Michael -- 200 acres at six-Mile Branch on the Augusta-Savannah Road, December 1759
- Brown, James -- 396 acres -- February 3, 1748
- Brown, Patrick, (storekeeper and Trader) -- 500 acres at Witherington Bluff 30 miles below Augusta for the purpose of growing Indigo -- October 29, 1748
- Burns, John (with a wife, 4 children and 6 slaves) -- 100 acres 20 miles above Augusta -- January, 1763
- Burton, Joseph -- 300 acres -- February 3, 1760







Appendix B, Continued

Campbell, Martin -- 300 Acres -- July, 1760  
Candler, William -- 200 acres -- July 3, 1770  
Catlett, John (with a wife and child) -- 200 acres joining the upper line of William Moore on the north side of Brier Creek -- January 6, 1767  
Chatwin, Joseph (with a wife, a child and 5 slaves) -- 400 acres -- "on Mooney's Creek 7 miles above Augusta" -- February-August, 1759  
Chevers, Matthew (a free Negro) -- 100 acres "on Pistol Creek at the Ford on the Cherokee Path, 60 miles above Augusta" -- February-August, 1759  
Chew, Samuel -- 50 acres on Little Auver "at the Ford 23 miles above Augusta" -- February-August, 1759  
Clark, Daniel (and Lachlan McGillivray) -- 500 acres in the township -- September 8, 1756  
Clark, John -- 50-acre township lot and 350 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- December 28, 1763  
Clark, Patrick -- 300 acres "on a great swamp about 4 miles above Scott's Hole" -- October 29, 1748; 50-acre township lot August 5, 1755  
Clark, William -- 50-acre township lot No. 16 -- January, 1748; 50-acres in St. Paul's Parish -- May, 1763 (same, confirmed?)  
Clement, William -- 300 acres in the township -- October 29, 1748; 300 acres -- September 1757 (same, confirmed?)  
Clemm, William -- 100 acres on Butler's Creek 4 miles from Augusta to "erect a Grist Mill for the Convenience and Benefit of the Inhabitants of Augusta" -- September, 1762  
Closemen, Frederick (indented to Isaac Barksdale for 8 years, possibly now free) -- 150 acres -- June 7, 1757  
Colvin, William (with a wife and child) -- 100 acres near McBean Swamp -- February-August, 1757  
Copp, Reverend Jonathan -- 200 acres on Wilmington Island -- October 17, 1755  
Cornell, George -- 200 acres -- August, 1765  
Crans, Leonard -- 100 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- July, 1758  
Day, Owen -- 500 acres two miles below Augusta on the river joining Thomas Basset's land on the South and the head lines of Brown's, Campbell's and Hed's lands on the North and Joseph Oaks on the West -- November, 1757  
Day, Joseph and Sarah (children of Owen) -- 500 acres that had belonged to their father, now deceased -- January, 1763  
Day, Peter (from North Carolina) -- 300 acres -- July, 1758  
Douglass, David (with a wife, 6 children and 20 slaves) -- 500 acres -- November 19, 1760  
Douglass, John -- 50-acre township lot No. 3 -- July-December, 1766  
Dourouzeaux, Daniel -- 500 acres "partly on New Savannah Island near Augusta" -- January 31, 1746  
Dyass, James -- 100 acres on Uchee Creek 12 miles above Augusta -- July, 1757  
Emanuel, John -- 100 acres -- June 7, 1757; 100 acres -- September, 1757  
Finley, William -- 50-acre township lot No. 37 -- April 3, 1770  
Fitch, John -- 300 acres -- September, 1757; 50 acres -- March 14, 1758  
Flyming, Thomas -- 500 acres at Mt. Pleasant -- August, 1765  
Forster, Thomas (from the James River in Virginia, with a wife, 5 children and 28 slaves) -- 750 acres at Coat's Neck, on the Savannah River 50 miles above Augusta and an island at Robin's





## Appendix B, Continued

- Bluff -- May, 1763
- Fulbright, Christian -- 300 acres -- September-October, 1759
- Fyffe, John -- 50 acres -- October, 1764
- Galphin, George (with 40 slaves) -- 300 acres between the mouth of Spirit Creek and McBean's Swamp near his other lands -- November, 1759
- Galphin, George, Junior -- 100 acres -- May, 1763
- Gandy, Samuel -- 100 acres in two township lots, Nos. 42 and 43 -- November, 1752
- Germany, Alexander -- 200 acres on Cayooka Creek -- April 3, 1764
- Germany, John -- 200 acres about 70 miles above Augusta near Broad River -- November, 1752; 100 acres -- January 6, 1767
- Gilliland, Thomas -- 200 acres "on Savannah River at the mouth of little Cyoka Creek 15 miles below (sic) Augusta" -- September, 1757
- Gilmore, John -- 100 acres 50 miles above Augusta at Cow Branch on the Savannah River -- February-August, 1759
- Goodale, Thomas -- 100 acres "on Kenyon's Creek at Augusta to erect a mill for grinding Corn at a reasonable Toll." June 30, 1747
- Gray, James -- 100 acres in 2 township lots adjoining Macarten, Campbell and Pettygrew -- February, 1738
- Grierson, James -- 1000 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- May 5, 1767
- Gwinnett, Button (with a wife and child just arrived in the province) -- 1450 acres in South Newport -- May 7, 1770
- Hammond, Leboy (with a wife, a child and 7 slaves) -- 250 acres 10 miles above Augusta at Locust Hill -- February 3, 1767; 1 acre of rock in the River Savannah for the purpose of securing the Dam of a Saw Mill -- April 3, 1770
- Harlan, Ezekiel -- 100 acres on Kistol Creek 60 miles above Augusta -- February, 1758
- Herd, John (with a wife and 6 children) -- 300 acres on the River 50 miles above Augusta -- September-October, 1759; exchanged for land 45 miles above Augusta at Fishing Creek -- August, 1762
- Hickinbottom, Thomas (with 9 children) -- 100 acres on the Branch of the Savannah River 5 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759; 100 acres -- December, 1762
- Holloway, John -- 50-acre township lot No. 21 next to William Clark and Crocke and Jackson -- February 3, 1767
- Horn, Benjamin -- 50-acre township lot No. 45 and 50 acres "at the back" -- March 14, 1758
- Jackson, James (with 6 slaves) -- 150 acres "on a Fork of the Uchee Creek near a place called Locust Hill" -- March 1, 1768; 300 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- July 3, 1770
- Jarvis, James -- 300 acres "at a place called the Cup Board on Rocky Creek" -- February, 1758
- Johnston, Richard -- 600 acres "on an island in the River about 30 miles above Augusta" -- November 4, 1747
- Jordan, Charles -- 100 acres in 2 township lot Nos. 35 and 34 -- December, 1759
- Kennedy, John -- 200 acres next to Thomas Rose -- January, 1748
- Kemp, John -- 300 acres 50 miles above Augusta on Little River -- February, 1758





## Appendix B, Continued

- Kilgore, Ralph -- 150 acres 14 miles above Augusta, April 1, 1755  
 Kilgore, William -- 100 acres on the Savannah River 30 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759  
 Larrimore, James (with a wife and 7 children) -- 300 acres at Needy Branch on Little River 50 miles above Augusta -- September-October, 1759; 100 acres on the Savannah River 10 miles above Augusta at Allen's Branch -- October 1764  
 Lee, Richard -- 50-acre township lot No. 27 -- September 3, 1747  
 Lewis, David -- 150 acres -- October 3, 1769  
 Lloyd, Thomas (with a wife, 6 children and 4 slaves) -- 100 acres at Cag Creek 23 miles above Augusta -- January, 1763; 100 acres -- January 6, 1767  
 Macartan and Campbell -- 100 acres 50 miles above Augusta -- September-October, 1759  
 Macartan, Francis -- 460 acres -- July, 1760  
 Matthews, James -- 200 acres on Sops Creek -- April 3, 1754  
 McBean, Lachlan -- 200 acres "for 2 sons, at Tinkers Creek in the District of Augusta" -- November 8, 1746  
 McCreary, James -- 150 acres -- June 7, 1757  
 McCulpin, Alexander (with a wife and 2 children) -- 250 acres on Little River at Flat-lick Creek 60 miles above Augusta -- September-October, 1759  
 McDonald, William -- 500 acres "about a mile above King Creek near a German Settlement at Bryar Creek" -- December 7, 1752  
 McKimurry, John (with 7 children) -- 300 acres on Little River 50 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759  
 McGillivray, Lachlan and Daniel Clark -- 500 acres in the township -- September 3, 1756  
 McGillivray, Lachlan (with 49 slaves) -- 400 acres at Indian Old Fields -- December, 1757; 800 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- March 14, 1758; 100 acres -- November 19, 1760  
 McIntosh, John (with a wife, 4 children, 3 white servants and 8 Negroes) -- 300 acres in addition to the 500 he already has -- April 1, 1755  
 McIntosh, William -- 200 acres in St. Paul's Parish as a bounty -- May 7, 1770  
 Millen, Stephen (with a wife, 3 children and 6 slaves) -- 200 acres on Boggy Cut on the Lower Path going to Augusta -- July 3, 1764  
 Morris, Thomas -- 150 acres "on Jermeny's Creek at a place called the red lick about 10 miles from Augusta" -- September 3, 1771  
 Nelson, James -- 100 acres -- February-August, 1759  
 Newberry, William -- 500 acres in the township -- February 16, 1757  
 Oakes, Joseph -- 300 acres "at a place called the Crooked Beaver Dams near Augusta" -- September 3, 1747  
 Pace, Richard -- 100 acres on Johnson's Island 32 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759; 22 acres -- December, 1762  
 Paris, James -- 350 acres "below the mouth of Butler's Creek" -- December 7, 1752; 100 acres at New Savannah on the Dead River -- February, 1758; 100 acres -- February-August, 1759





## Appendix B, continued

- Paine, John (with two children) -- 100 acres in 2 township lots -- September-October, 1759
- Paine, Samuel -- 200 acres -- July 3, 1770
- Paine, William -- 200 acres 70 miles above Augusta where the Broad River joins the Savannah -- February, 1758
- Pettygrew, John (with a wife, 2 children and 20 slaves) -- 500 acres on the Savannah River at Coat's Neck north of the land granted James Fraser, deceased -- November, 1759; 100 acres -- February-August, 1759
- Phillips, John -- 100 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- November, 1762
- Price, John -- 300 acres "for the purpose of settling a Hog Crawl" -- April, 1765
- Pritchett, Rowland -- 500 acres in the District of Augusta -- January 11, 1742
- Proctor, George -- 100 acres on the Savannah River to join William Booth's upper line 18 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759
- Rae, John -- 400 acres on Pipemaker's Creek -- December 6, 1752; 800 acres on the River north of McBean's Swamp 20 miles from Augusta -- February-August, 1759; 200 acres on Stony Creek 3 miles above Augusta to erect a Grist Mill -- January, 1765
- Rahn, Jasper -- 100 acres -- December, 1757
- Raines, William -- 150 acres -- February-August, 1759..
- Rattoon, Richard -- 50 acres -- April 18, 1745
- Red, John (with a wife, 4 children and 5 slaves) -- 200 acres "on the north side of Briar Creek at the old Beaver Dams between the two Augusta Trading Roads" -- May 2, 1769
- Red, Thomas\* --- 500 acres -- September, 1757
- Ross, John -- 300 acres "on the Coat's Neck" next to Rowland Pritchett -- January 31, 1746
- Sallis, John (from North Carolina) -- 400 acres "on the River Savannah one and a half miles above Rae's lands" -- July, 1756
- Savage, Loveless -- 200 acres on Mill Creek -- September 7, 1756
- Savage, Robert -- 100 acres opposite Uchee Island\*\* 15 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759
- Shepherd, Peter -- 500 acres "on an Island situated on the River Savannah about 16 miles above Fort Augusta adjacent to Uchee Old Field" -- April 22, 1747
- Shubdrien, Daniel -- 200 acres near Augusta -- September-October, 1759
- Sizemore, Edward (with a wife and 5 children) -- 200 acres "on Boggy Gut 5 miles above Briar Creek upon the Road leading from Savannah to Augusta" -- January-March, 1766

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\* Red's Old Mill: 7 miles from Augusta on Savage's Creek

\*\* Uchee Island: about 12 miles above Augusta, near Uchee Old Field





## Appendix B, Continued

Spencer, John -- 300 acres "at the fork of Boggy Cut and Rocky Creek near the Augusta-Savannah Road 4 miles south of Brier Creek" -- November, 1757; 550 acres "at Lobby Cut and Rocky Creek near the Augusta-Savannah Road" -- February-August, 1759

Stallion, Elias (with a wife and 6 children) -- 300 acres on Paine's Brancy 80 miles above Augusta -- September-October, 1759

Struthers, William -- 100 acres -- December, 1762

Sullivan, Owen (with a wife and 4 children) -- 350 acres "in the Swamp about 2 miles from Augusta near a place called the Cupboard" -- January-March, 1766

Telfair, Edward -- 500 acres -- July 3, 1770

Thornton, John -- 100 acres 8 miles above Augusta -- February-August, 1759

Tinley, William -- 46 acres -- May 1763; 50-acre township lot -- January 6, 1767

Tubear, David -- 250 acres -- March, 1765

Upton, Richard (with a wife and 4 children) -- 100 acres "on Green River in St. Paul's Parish half a mile from the Waggon Road leading from Augusta to Rightsborough" -- May 2, 1769

Vann, Joseph -- 150 acres -- January 6, 1767

Venning, Samuel -- 50-acre township lot No. 16 "lying on the Beaver Dam" -- April, 1766

Wade, Nehemiah -- 300 acres 17 miles below Augusta between McBean Swamp and Spirit Creek -- July, 1757

Ward, Bryan -- 100 acres 50 miles above Augusta -- February, 1758

Watson, Christopher (with a wife and 5 children) 400 acres -- May, 1763

Weatherfoot, Charles -- 150 acres on Fishing Creek 50 miles above Augusta -- November, 1757; 150 acres -- December -- 1762

Weatherford, Martin -- 100 acres joining Bryan Ward -- March 14, 1756

Welch, Dr. Peter (with a wife, 2 children 1 slave) -- 300 acres on the South Fork of Kicka Creek -- June, 1766

Wheat, John 1000 acres of pine lands south of the Augusta-Savannah public Road and 4 miles from the river -- May, 1763

Wisely, Sarah -- 50 acres -- December, 1759

Wood Isaac -- 100 acres 45 miles above Augusta near Aaron Burretson -- March 14, 1758

Wright, Gov. James (with 165 slaves) -- 3500 acres in four tracts -- July-December, 1766

Wright, Samuel -- 100 acres in St. Paul's Parish -- May, 1763

Wylly, Francis -- 200 acres "joining the land of John Petty-crows" -- July 7, 1756



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A P H 1772

1 February 1772 - written

13 July 1773 - Probated St. Paul's Parish, Georgia

Ayers, Thomas

Wife: Mary Ayers - Executrix

500 A. land in S. C.

Daughter: Bridget

Son: Abraham - 250 acres of 500 acre tract "in which I now dwell

Sons: Thos., Wm., Benj., Samuel, Joshua "when they come of age"

Daughter: Elizabeth

Daughter: Mary

Witnesses: Wm. Mangum, Jas. Ashmore, Wm. Ayers, before  
James Wright, Gov.





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA p.30

Barkdale, Isaac (Indian trader) June 12, 1757

Heirs:

Friend, John Cyston (?) of Charleston: 500 pounds

Daughter of partner, Jane Aae; 1000 pounds and slave

Son of partner, John Aae; land and slave

William Aae; slave, gun, pistols.

Clerk: Dugald Campbell: 200 pounds, gold bow cane, snuff box

Slaves, Nancy and children: freedom

Nanny: freedom

Partner, John Aae: residue of estate

Ex. Mr. Aae and Mr. Cyston

Witnesses: Thomas Vincent, Abraham Croft, James Jackson



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A (14 August 1772 - 16 April 1777) p. 218

Bernard, Edward, St. Paul's Parish

sg 10 June, 1775

pr 16 August, 1775

d. Rebecca "in lieu of her Sds or dower" land whereon Mr. Tolinson  
now lives in Augusta

d. John "my younger son certain slaves"

d. in law: Wm. Goodision

p. James Fraisher Bernard, "my eldest son," my dwelling house  
and land in Augusta containing 450 a., also certain "slaves."

Executors: My W. Rebecca with my s. James Fraisher Bernard and  
son-in-law, Wm. Goodision

Wit: John Watson, J. Waters, W. Littel





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA p.32 1757 Written 19 April 1757, Probated 12 May, 1757

Clark, Daniel - Indian trader

Bequests to friend: Alexander Petrie and wife and children

to friend: John McQueen, his wife and daughter Ann and  
other children - mentions "Shell (?) Creek"

to friend: Leo Summers and wife Henrietta

to friend: Alexander, son of Mary Dicks, sum of money  
(Laughlin)  
to be dispensed by Lachlan McGillvray

to friends: Robert Brisbane and James Parsons

to friends: John McGillvray and Am. Mathers (Struthers)

to friends: Am. Morrison, minister of the Scotch meeting  
in Charlestown

to Charlestown Library Society, or S.C. Library Society

Brother Alexander Clark of Parish of Patty near Castle  
Steward (?) near Inverness in North Britain  
also to Alexander's son and daughter

Brother-in-law (nephew?) Alexander Clark, formerly a  
merchant at Inverness and to his daughter,  
Margaret, and her children

Executors: Alexander Petrie Lachlan (Laughlin) McGillvray,  
John McQueen and James Parsons in Presence  
of John McQueen and James Parsons

John Rutledge - Berkeley Co., S.C., is a witness

Am. Henry Littleton, Esq. Gov. S.C.



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA - p.18 1756

Clark, Patrick

Written 21 sept. Probated 1756, Augusta

Wife Sarah - Executrix with Martin Campbell, Esq.

Witnesses: John Pettygrove, James McHenry, John Tinley  
before John Reynolds, Gov.





Georgia Colonial Wills

Douglas, David (Augusta) March 2, 1769

Wife: Mary - sole executrix

John McQueen, executor in behalf of children in case  
wife remarries.

Thomas Ford )

William Day ) witnesses

John Gergeron)



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A A . Page 52

Finley, John (or Tinley) Pro. June 26, 1760

Exec. Elizabeth Finley

Witness: James Dean

S. Clark

James Jarvis





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Harwell, John - 1755 - Book A A page 8 Augusta Planter  
3 August, 1755 written -- 11 August, 1755 probated

Wife: Ann - Executrix with Daniel Munas, esq.

Witnesses: J. Barnard,

Andrew Johnston

Ambrose Barr

Sworn before J. Reynolds, Governor



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A (August 14, 1772 - April 16, 1777), Pages 98-99

Wills Ordinary's Ofc. AA

September 4, 1772      January 9, 1776      English Probates

August 24, 1776      April 16, 1777      American Probates

Herron, James - St. Paul's Parish (Sq. 20 May, 1771 Pr. 21 June, 1774) Will Sq. Aug., 1771 Pr. 22 Aug., 1774

"Being weak and low in Body"

W. Anne Martilena Herron: The whole of my Estate at her decease to

d. Elizabeth Herron: "my only daughter and her heirs lawfully begotten to be entailed forever."

Mens. land purchased of Richard Womack.

Mens. Money he expected daily from Germany

To: Anne Finley and heirs of her body  $\frac{1}{2}$  of part of the aforesd. part of money from Germany (relationship not stated)

To: Mary Smith: "my wife's daughter"  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of money from Germany.

Father: John Herron - Residing in Ireland.

Sister: Mary Herron 10  $\frac{1}{2}$

Sister: Elizabeth Chambers 10  $\frac{1}{2}$

aunt: Jennet Rae, "of Ireland"

"May it please God to stir up Religious persons of the denominations of Presbyterians or Independents to erect a meeting house in this Parish - 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  for such purpose.

Cousin: Joseph Caughran "wearing apparall"

Executors: My friends: Robert Rae, James Rae, George Whitfield, Edward Barnard, Thomas Waters and John Daniel Hammerer were appt'd by the court to take Oath of George Whitfield, &c.

N.B. Robert Rae, shows as a mcht, in Augusta 20 Aug. 1771.





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA 441

Hixon, William

Heirs: Wife, Elizabeth

Sons: John, William, Timothy

Daughters: Elizabeth, Mary, and Ra- (Rest obliterated)

Executors: wife, Elizabeth

son, John

Witnesses: Richard Smith, Phebe Smith, John Hill



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA (11/25/1754-7/30/1772) page 243

Hobson, John, St. Paul's Parish, 1767 pr. Jan. 6, 1768.

Mother: Agnes Gillum (sic)

Brothers: Matthew, Nicholas and William Hobson

Sisters: Elizabeth Dugg

Mary Bilbon

Obadince (sic) Bacon

Agnes Bacon

Sarah Hobson

Margaret Hobson

Ex.: Matthew and Nicholas Hobson and Richard Gilliam

Witnesses: Nehud (?) Wade, John Bacon, George Jackson Powell.



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A A Page 176

Kelly, Bryan (Augusta) March 13, 1768 -- pro. July 2, 1768

Heirs: Ann Fitch

Catherine Cashell

George Golphin

Ex.: George Golphin  
Francis Macaskin

Witnesses: Edward Echols

Robert Gordon

James Orlerson (?)





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A A

Page 444

Lloyd, Loyd (sic) July 11, 1771 pro. May 5, 1772

Wife: Patience

Sons: John, Thomas, Samuel, Francis, and James

Daughters: Elizabeth, Jane and Patience

Ex: Patience Loyd (wife)

Hugh Middleton

Mordecai Sheftall

Witnesses: Sam. Cartledge

Seuben Blanchard

Mordecai Sheftall



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A (14 Aug.,1772 - 6 April, 1777) page 125

Money, Joseph, St. Paul's Parish, 2 p. of Wrightsboro.

Will sg. 20 Sept.,1774 - pr.25 Feb.1775

W. Mary Money  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre lot in Wrightsboro, No.27

s. Tolin Money  $\frac{1}{2}$  land "on S.side Uptons ck, adjoining Wm.

Mills' Containing - 275a "

s. Joseph Money, "Plantation on which Joseph now lives" (Minor)

d. Ann Miller, 10 #s

d. Prudence McMinn, 10 #s

d. Sarah Money, 10 #s

d. Mary Hickson, 10 #s

d. Deborah Money (Minor), 10 #s

d. Martha Money (Minor), 10 #s

Executors:W.Mary and Friend John Stubbs

Witnesses: James Ryan sic., John Moore, Richard Moore





## Georgia Colonial wills

Book AA - page 17

23 Sept, 1756 - written -- 27 Sept., 1756 - Probated

McBeane, Laughlin Augusta Planter

Cons: William and John, they with "friends" David Douglas, Esq.

and Laughlin McGillivray, "Gentlemen" -- Executors,

both of Augusta

Witnesses: Jas. Paris, Edward Bernard, Joseph Cakes



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA, Page 63

Pettycrow (sic) John (Indian Trader and Victualler)

Heirs:

Nephew: John Pettycrow

Reputed natural son: John Pettycrow

Wife: Catharine

daughter: Jane (sister Mary Egar of Ireland)

Executors: wife and John Hen, Marty Campbell and Francis  
McCartan



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A(14 Aug.1772 - 16 April,1777 page 105

Roberson, Israel, of "Rightsborough" 2 p. province of Georgia.  
sg. will 6 Feb.,1773 pr.4 July, 1773

I promis: "I give to Jonathan Roberson, son of Silvanus  
Roberson,all my horses and mares except a 3 yr.  
old colt known by name of Lasey."

to - Elinor Roberson w. of David

to - Sarah Roberson dt. of David Roberson

to: Mary Roberson, dt. of David Roberson

to: Jonathan,David, Andrew and Wm Roberson, sons of David  
Roberson

to: David Roberson Jr. s. of David plantation on which I live -  
100A, lying at head of Beaver Dam in South Carolina where  
it is thought there is an iron mine.

Executors: David Roberson Sr., sole Executor.

Witnesses: Benjamin Cooper, Mary Brown





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A - pp.159-160

14 August, 1772 - 16 April, 1777.

Smith, Ebenezer, Parish of St. Pauls.

"being very sick."

Sg Will 30 Sept., 1774 - Pr. 11 Jan., 1775.

I. Jean: "equal undivided third part of all my lss."

s. John Smith

d. Sarah, 5 sh.

d. Mary 5 sh.

s. Eliezer Smith

s. Samuel Smith and)

s. James Smith, ) one equal undivided third of my lands.

d. Jamina

d. Jean

d. Abigail

s. Ebenezer "all land holden by me in right of Samuel Morton,  
joining land I now live on."

Executor: w. Jean

Witness: Abraham Ayres, Judith Smith, Joshua Bradley.



# Georgia Colonial Wills

Book AA page 66

Studders (sic), or Struthers(?), William Indian Trader  
December 1, 1751

Brother: John Struthers (Scotland)

Sister: Helen Struthers

Nephew: William Struthers)

Niece: Jean Struthers } Son and dau. of deceased brother  
Thomas Struthers

Partners: M. Patrick Brown of Augusta ,Ga

McLachlan McGillivray

Daniel Clark, John Rae

Friend: Samuel Everleigh

Alea Petrie Goldsmith, Nicholas Chinnery

Hireling: Albert Frederick

Servant: Nicholas Swarts

Exec.: Patrick Brown, Lochlan McGillivray, Daniel Clark

No witness lister

Note: Sworn by James Fraser, signed John Ross.





## Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A pp.327-329

Summerville, Jane , widow 10 September, 1779 , St. Paul's Parish.

Executors: Col. Robert Rae, James Rae and Col. Samuel Elbert

Uncle: Col. Robert Rae of Augusta.

Niece: Ann Summerville (Father, Edward Summerville).

God daughter: Ann Johnston (Father, Richard Johnston).

Elizabeth Church (Daughter of wife of Robert Rae).

Cousin: James Rae

Elizabeth Elbert (wife of Samuel Elbert) and her children

Isabella Habersham (wife of Col. Joseph Habersham) and

Sarah Quinn (wife of Richard Quinn).

Witnesses names missing.



Georgia Colonial Wills

Book A (14 August, 1772 - 16 April, 1777) page 142

Williams, John Francis

Parish of St. Paul, Planter. Eg. will 7 Feb., 1774, pr.

9 May, 1775.

Item \_ "I will and desire that my 2,000 a. of land in this province, my h/hold furniture, carriage and horses, my four negro slaves (by name), cattle, hogs, & c. (my moiety or half of the late Williams and Mackay's co-partnership claim on the late ceded lands excepted) be sold and be hereinafter divided "viz"--

W. Catherine Williams

d. Elizabeth Williams of the Is. of Barbados, whom

I never saw or heard of (she being b. since I left that Is. till a letter from Mr. Samuel Perry, dated Charles Town, So. Carolina 22 Nov. 1773 acquainted me of her then being there in the sd. Island. Sum of 1,000 pounds

to- Samuel Perry 50 /

to-Thomas Mady (relationship not stated.).

to-Henry Perry (relationship not stated).

to - Melany Grant (relationship not stated).

to - Winifred Grant (relationship not stated).

to - Hugh Williams s. of Dr. John Williams, who formerly were of Is. of Barbados.

to - Charlotte Grant (formerly of Is. of Barbados).

to - Agnes Grant (Formerly of Is. of Barbados)



## Georgia Colonial Wills

Williams, John Francis, Continued.

- to - Elizabeth Grant (formerly of Is. of Barbados).
- to - Eliza beth Grant, widow, (also formerly of Is. of Barbados).
- to - John Walcott, (formerly of Is. of Barbados).
- to - Edward Sayrs (formerly of Is. of Barbados).
- to - Sara Prescott (relationship not stated).
- to - Susannah Clark (relationship not stated).
- to - Jane Hamilton of Is. of Barbados.

Remainder of Estate to such of the children (as may be alive at the time of my decease) of my bro. Hugh Williams, who I've been informed sometime since left the Is. of Barbados and removed to Jamaica.

Exors: James Grierson and Wm. Goodission, qualified  
15 Feb., 1775

Zachariah Fern (sic), qualified as Exor. 9 May, 1775.

End of John Francis Williams' will.





## Will of Daniel Clark, 19 Apr., 1757

Book AA p. 22, 23

In the name of God, amen, I, Daniel Clark of Augusta in the Colony of Georgia, Indian trader, but now in Charlestown sick in body but of sound mind and memory thanks to God, do this nineteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven make my last Will and Testament in manner following: To wit I give and bequeath to my friend Alexander Petrie (?) and to his wife each twelve pounds current money of South Carolina to buy their mourning things. Also I give and bequeath the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds current money to and amongst all the children of the said Alexander Petrie (?) to be equally divided amongst them. I give and bequeath to my friend, John McQueen, his wife and his daughter Ann, the sum of twelve pounds current money each to buy each of them a mourning thing. Also I give and bequeath to and amongst all the children of the said John McQueen the sum of sixty pounds sterling to be equally divided amongst them. And also I give and bequeath to each of the last mentioned children one horse of gelding of the best of my stock running upon Shell Creek. I give to my friend George Summers and his wife the sum of two hundred pounds current money, also I give to the said George Summers a Stallion and a mare and a trotting Gelding his choice of all I am possessed of. Also I give to his wife Henriette my best pacing horse or Gelding. Also I give and bequeath to the said George Summers and Henriette his



wife each the sum of twelve pounds current money to buy their things. I give and bequeath to Alexander the son of Mary Dicks the sum of fifty pounds sterling but to be paid to and for him in such times as my friend Lachlan McGilvray shall think fit. I give and bequeath to Alexander McGilvray and his wife the sum of two hundred pounds to buy each of them a suit of mourning. I mean two hundred pounds current money. I give and bequeath to Robert Brisbane and James Parsons each the sum of twelve pounds current money to buy mourning things. I give to John McGilvray and William Struthers all my wearing apparel (except my watch) to be equally divided between them. Also I give to the said John McGilvray and William Struthers to be equally divided between them my riding saddle, bridle, furniture, swords belt and all my guns and pistols except one french gun the best I have which I give to the said George Summers. I give also the said William Struthers the sum of fifty pounds sterling and also the mourning thing I wore for his uncle or in memory of him. Also I give to the said John McGilvray the sum of twenty-five pounds sterling. Also I give and bequeath to the said John McGilvray and William Struthers all the books of my own separate and private property (except my account books) and also one half of my share of such books (except account books) as I am entitled to be interested in jointly with Lachlan McGilvray to be equally divided between the said John McGilvray and William Struthers. I give and bequeath to William Morrison minister of the Scotch meeting in Charlestown the sum





Will of Daniel Clark

of twenty-five pounds sterling and the like sum of twenty-five sterling to the Library Society, or South Carolina Library Society. I give and bequeath to my brother Alexander Clark of the Parish of Patty near Castle Stewarth near Inverness in North Britain the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, but in case he should not be living then I give and bequeath the sum of two thousand pounds sterling as follows: to wit: two thirds thereof to the son of my said brother Alexander and the other third thereof to amongst the daughters of my said brother Alexander. Also I give and bequeath to my Brother-in-law Alexander Clark formerly a merchant at Inverness the sum of three hundred pounds sterling and to his daughter Margaret and her children the sum of two hundred pounds sterling to be equally divided between the said Margaret and her children.

Executors: Alexander Petrie

Lochlan McCilvray

John McQueen

Jas. Parsons

John Rutledge, Berkeley County, S. C. is a witness

William Henry Littleton, Esq. is Governor of S. C.



## TALE OF OLD WRIGHTSBOROUGH

### NOW ONLY TRADITIONS REMAIN

Like a precious jewel that has been lost from its setting is the old town of Wrightsborough, Georgia.

A recent article by Ray Shockley in the Augusta Chronicle relating to the interest and discussion of the city council of Thomson, Georgia, to restore this vivid and resplendent old town of other days to some of its former activities, if not its glories, has brought it to publicity again after nearly 200 years of effacement.

The pages of history are redolent with its gracious living, culture, refinement and all that went with the best of life in those days. The dinings, the balls, the treasures brought from Europe and the rare gardens are traditions that have lingered through the years and have been handed down through generations of descendants of those families who lived there in the long ago.

The churchyard cemeteries of these old forgotten towns are called the Westminster Abbeys of Georgia. None hold more interest than Wrightsborough. Governor Gilmer, writing of the place in 1812, states that "it was the largest town in Georgia to the northwest of Augusta."

Governor Gilmer, then a young lieutenant, had been commissioned to go to the frontier settlements to recruit soldiers for the war with Great Britain. Wrightsborough was his headquarters. In writing in his diary of the place he says that "Wrightsborough is the center of a large





and prosperous plantation system. The people are well-to-do, cultured and well educated."

The first mention of the place was in 1763. Two Englishmen, Edmund Grey and the other named Brandon, received in 1754 a grant for a large tract containing many thousands of acres of land on what is now Little River. The place was named Brandon.

The early settlers gave their own names to the creeks and streams of this section which names they still bear, viz; Hart, Maddocks, Upton, Carson, Childers and Germany. The streams were navigable to Augusta by pole boats, by way of Little River and from that stream into the Savannah River. Navigable streams were a great asset to a community in those days as this was one means of long and distant travel.

#### Obtained Grant

In 1769, Joseph Maddock and Jonathan Sell, Quakers, obtained from the royal governor, Sir James Wright, a grant of 40,000 acres of land and revived the old settlement of Brandon and re-named it Wrightsborough in honor of the governor.

The colony of Quakers from Cane Creek, N. C., and prior to that the Quakers who came from Pennsylvania and North Carolina with Brandon, found the location one of beauty in the parish of St. Paul. This later became Columbia and is now McDuffie County.

The crystal waters of Town Creek, 40 miles from Augusta and 16 miles from the town of Appling, were a beauty spot for the new settlers. Magnificent hickory, massive oaks and other glorious trees with rolling lands, rich meadows, sparkling springs and other natural attributes made healthy and desirable these beautiful surroundings.





Agriculture and industry developed, business progressed and the town became an interior leader in activity and population.

#### Early Records

##### Shoals

Tradition says that "~~Shoals~~ Road, which is still a public one, bearing this name, is one of the state's oldest roads." On Columbia County's early records, about 1795, is found a reference to it, as follows: "The road leading from the Iron Works to Augusta the same intersects the county line and that David Robinson, William Carroll and Thomas Hamilton, Esq., be appointed commissioners of the said road." One of the inns of this time was on this road and was named "Castle de Cressie" and was located near the Iron Works. Another historic old road is the "Quaker Road."

The Wrightsborough Road was a part of the Augusta to Athens one. Adiel Sherwood gives this route - Augusta to Washington (Ga.) 53 miles. Wrightsborough was between these two. Lexington, 24 miles; Athens 16 miles - making the length of this road 93 miles on which the stages ran twice a week. The fare was nine dollars. Sherwood Roberts kept the Inn at Wrightsborough.

The coming of the stage was an important event and the sound of the mellow horn ringing through the hills and dales announced its arrival as the lumbering coach drew up at the station. The change of horses was made, also the interchange of mail and passengers. With another musical note of the horn the colorful equipage departed.

At some of the inns the stage stopped for the night. The distance traveled was 30 miles a day. The seating capacity was 15 persons and it usually had every seat occupied. The arrival and departure was quite an event.



### Thomson Successor

When the locomotive drove the stage coach out of business those towns not so fortunate as to be on the line of the railroad sank into insignificance and became deserted villages. The Georgia Railroad mapped a new route and Thomson became the successor to Wrightsborough.

The old Wrightsborough road, though still traveled, succumbed to the Milledgeville road which was constructed in 1803 when Milledgeville became the capital of the state. The old road from Wrightsborough to Petersburg, which is on the Broad River between Lincoln and Elbert and is one of these abandoned towns of Georgia, was succeeded by the Washington road from Thomson.

A newspaper was published every Saturday by John Louis Porter. It was called "The Village Wreath."

The Quaker church was called "Friends". It was located about a mile north of the present church building and was established in 1773. In the records of Guilford College of the yearly meetings of Friends it shows that Joseph Maddock was made first clerk of the Wrightsborough meeting in 1773. During this year he produced a certificate of Wrightsborough Friends' report and it was given on the 15th day of the 7th month, 1771.

### On Governor's Property

The Quaker's meeting house was on the property of Sir James Wright, who was the third and last governor of Georgia under the British rule. Since he was a firm and loyal adherent to the Crown during the Revolution, he was banished and all his property was confiscated by the state of Georgia following the war.

We find in the Columbia county records that Abraham Ravot,





Hugh Lawson and Hepworth Carter, commissioners of confiscated property, appointed by the legislature of the state of Georgia, deeded to Robert Flournoy 1,579 acres, containing all that plantation or parcel of land, formerly the property of Sir James Wright, known by the name of "Quaker Meeting House" tract on November 22, 1783, for which he paid 204 pounds sterling.

Charles C. Jones in "Dead Towns in Georgia," says that Joseph Maddock, the leader of the Quaker settlement at Wrightsborough was a man of ability and had, at the beginning of the War of the Revolution, attained outstanding prominence in the parish of St. Paul (Wrightsborough).

In 1773, he entertained the celebrated naturalist, William Bartrand, who afterward wrote of him in very complimentary terms, as "A public spirited chief magistrate." Joseph Maddock was elected a member of the famous Provincial Congress which convened in Savannah, July 4, 1775, but on account of his pronounced Tory sentiments declined to take his seat.

#### Was Incorporated

By the Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, Wrightsborough was incorporated February 16, 1799. "That all that tract of land containing one thousand acres, which was ordered by the governor and council to be surveyed February 7, 1769, shall in future be the town and Commons of Wrightsborough."

The commissioners were Thomas White, William Smith, Jesse Bull, Joel Cloud and Nathan Jones. By an act of the General Assembly, December 3, 1818, there was an amendment and the following were appointed commissioners: Thomas White, Thomas Dooly, Henry Gibson, John Harmon and Jeremiah Reese.



In the Department of Archives and History of Georgia is an original record of meetings of the Board of Commissioners with the plat of lots and owners. A summary of it is as follows: January 2, 1807, met at the home of Charles Lin. The following commissioners were present: Jesse Bull, Thomas White, Charles Lin, Daniel Massengale and Jesse Hall. Jacob Dennis could not attend. William Harris was the district surveyor, and on February 3, 1807, re-surveyed the Wrightsborough Commons. "Four hundred and eighty-one acres were for the town commons. Three hundred acres at the North end of the Commons were for the use of the ministry.

The first church of this settlement was that established by the Quakers. It was one mile north of the present church edifice. This was the second one on this site and was for a number of years used by all denominations and later became the property of the Methodist Church.

In the records of the old Quaker "Meeting House" in 1763, we find the names of many Quaker families. They are still on the register of the taxpayers of McDuffie county. The Farmers, the Uptons, the Jones, the Scotts, the Williams, the Gardiners, the Massengales, the Candler, the Few, the Clouds, the Phinizys, the Anthony's, the Doziers, the Whites, the Pettits, the Loews, the Perry's, the Giles, and others. Their memories and traditions linger and stand out on the pages of history.

Joseph Maddock, a North Carolina Quaker and an ancestor of the late Senator Thomas E. Watson, became one of the leading men in the colony. He was a devout churchman and a loyal Tory.

An old tradition that still lingers is that Wrightsborough was, at one time, the capital of Georgia. It originated from the fact





that the Whig legislature was driven from Augusta in 1779. It was agreed that business of state could be transacted whenever and wherever a quorum met. A majority of the members did meet in Wrightsborough, then held by General Elijah Clark, and in the house of some belligerent Whig. Legal legislation of the state was enacted.

There was fierce fighting in and around Wrightsborough during the Revolutionary War. The old fort there on Upton Creek was commanded by Captain Thomas White. A number of prominent soldiers of this war resided there, among whom were Colonel William Candler, Colonel Henry Candler, Colonel William Few, Colonel Benjamin <sup>Few</sup> Carr, Captain John Wilson, Major John Shields and others. Captain Hugh Rees, Thomas Carr

#### Planned School

In 1799, the people of Brandon, later Wrightsborough, were making plans for a school. By an Act of the General Assembly assented to February 16, 1799 - "All that tract of one thousand (1,000) acres ordered to be surveyed February 7, 1769, was set apart for public purposes."

By an Act of the General Assembly December 10, 1810, the powers of the Commissioners of Wrightsborough were extended and they were authorized to appropriate any money left over after the completion of the Seminary of Learning and House of Worship to the improvement of said town. The commissioners were: Thomas White, Thomas Bowdre, Henry Gibson, Charles M. Lin and Bushrod Pettit. By an Act of December 10, 1841, Wrightsborough Academy was incorporated with the following trustees: Edward W. Jones, Thomas H. White, Albert Holiman, Henry W. Massengale and Charles H. Wilson.

In this cultured little village were two large, well attended academies. One was for the male and the other for the female students. The aristocratic planters of this section followed the English custom of





sending their sons and daughters to different schools. It was a noted educational center until after the War Between the States. Pupils came from other sections far and near to attend them. Professor Columbus C. Richards was an outstanding educator there.

#### "Merchant Princes"

Among the "Merchant Prince's" of Wrightsborough were Benjamin Rees, R. D. Kean, John N. Scott, W. A. Wade, James Wade, Obijah Holliman, Thomas White, Jr., Massengale, Jeanie Pearrie, Tompkins, Seaborn Hardin and Daniel Johnson. Mr. Duffie was the boot maker.

In and around Wrightsborough, before the War Between the States, was much wealth. It was the home of many Americans who played an important role in the making of this great nation.

Just a mile or two east of Wrightsborough is Cobbham, with Shiloh Methodist Church and Sharon Baptist Church. Both churches have organizations dating back over 200 years. Cobbham is the ancestral home town of the celebrated Cobb family of Georgia. It was then first county seat of Columbia when it was cut off from Richmond county in the last of the eighteenth century.

At Cobbham is still standing the old colonial home of Dr. Ignatius Few, a minister and the first president of Emory University. He is buried on the campus at Oxford, Georgia.

A few miles from his home was the one of his brother, Colonel William A. Few, a member of the Continental Congress and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which formed the organic law of the United States. He was a signer of the Constitution. The



original house of the famous signer was burned in recent years.

A. D. Dozier had a replica of the old Colonial home rebuilt with all modern conveniences. The old home of Ignatius Few is still intact as it was over a hundred years ago. The Thomas White home burned.

"Cedarvale," the stately home of Mrs. Ida Dozier and the late Thomas Hunt Dozier was reconstructed in 1858 and its name of "Vinemount" was changed to its present one by Mr. Dozier. Among its treasures is its land grant for 700 acres from his Majesty George III by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, and so forth, signed by James Wright, Esquire, "Our Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief of our said Province, in the year of our Lord, 1767 - in the seventh year of our reign." Attached to the deed is the seal of King George.

Jean D'Ozier (John Dozier) was the private secretary of the great Napoleon of France for many years. He was the ancestor of the present family. "An interesting fact is noted that during 60 years of successive crops (1816-1876) food was furnished for the entire plantation."

Tradition is, that these old homes are splendid types of the manor ones that are disappearing from the rural sections of the state. W. A. Few is buried in New York. For many years the breastworks of the old fort commanded by Captain Thomas White during the Revolutionary War were in evidence - and bullets were often found around the place.

#### Outstanding Americans

This old town of Wrightsborough and its neighborhood, was the home of outstanding Americans whose names have added luster to the pages of history.





William Mappin and his wife, Lillian (Ross) Mappin, a daughter of Betsy Ross, maker of the first American flag lived here. Mrs. Mappin and also her daughter, Mrs. Bolton are buried in the northern part of McDuffie county. The Willingham family of this county are their descendants.

Augustus R. Wright, a former member of Congress and a noted jurist of the ante bellum period, was born at Wrightsborough.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, was a descendant of Abithar Davis, an early settler. Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States is also a descendant of this family. The Davis family of McDuffie County is a branch of this family.

#### Noted Jurist

Pierson Pettit, a noted jurist of his day was among the early settlers. His daughter, Angeline Elizabeth, married Dr. Theodosius Erwin Massengale the beloved physician of the town. Pierson Pettit was a descendant of the Bushrod family - Bushrod Washington, his ancestral cousin, Chief Justice of the United States and owner of Mount Vernon at the death of Martha Washington and the favorite nephew of his Uncle George is buried at Mount Vernon.

Bushrod Pettit is buried at McDonough, Georgia. The Massengale, Burnside, West and Moreland families are descendants of the Pettit and Bushrod families.

St. Elmo Massengale and Theodosius Erwin Massengale, Jr., are descendants.

Colonel William Candler and Mark Candler are ancestors



of the Candler family, among whom were Bishop Warren Candler, Judge John and Asa Candler.

Thomas E. Watson, Father of Rural Free Delivery and an author of distinction, was a descendant of the Wrightsborough Watson family. Thomas Stokes in his book, "The Savannah River," makes note of the ancestral manor home of the Watsons at Wrightsborough. Joseph Mattock was a maternal ancestor.

Quoting from A. D. Kean in The Augusta Chronicle: - "Under the cedars of the old Methodist Churchyard in ivy covered graves sleep the ancestors of some of the oldest families of Georgia. Soldiers of the Revolution sleep in this quiet old cemetery and by their side rest their grandsons who felled <sup>at</sup> Fredericksburg, Shiloh and Gettysburg. Through the storm and sunshine of over a hundred years we can still decipher the lettering on some of the tombstones...'Thomas White - born in Dublin City, 1753, emigrated to this place in 1776 - was fighting for liberty over these hills in 1777 and left the field, not a captive but a conqueror in April, 1844.'"

His wife was Mary Ann Hunt. They left a large family among whom were Susan, wife of Daniel Maasengale, Lucy - wife of Mark A. Candler, Constantia - wife of George W. Roberts, Catherine - wife of Thomas Dozier and Anne - wife of John Dozier.

The tall shaft is to Curtis <sup>Lowe</sup> ~~Lowe~~, born 1783, died 1855. Lamar Lowe (Mrs. George H. Connell) Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., is a descendant of this family.

The traditions, that are treasured heritages to the



to the descendants of these families of old Wrightsborough, are all  
that is left of the colorful old town.

*Alice May Massengale.*  
Miss Alice May Massengale

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